

ROOT WILL NOT GET A SEAT IN SENATE

Woodruff Has Strength
Enough to Make Fight
for Platt's Place.

(Continued from First Page.)

Interfere, it is inferred that Woodruff's chief aim in going to Hot Springs will be to learn whether Taft will take a hand in behalf of Root for the Senatorship, as there is no man closer to Taft than is the Secretary of State. Judging from the President-elect's unswerving policy in the past, he will let every State manage its internal affairs as it believes proper. This was his policy in the campaign, and his closest advisers say he will follow it unfailingly in his administration.

As a matter of fact, it is not hard to see that Woodruff occupies a powerful place in the game for the Senatorship. All the twenty members of the Legislature from King's county have come out openly and indorsed him. The "boss" at Albany, William Barnes, who is one of the best fighters in the State, is with him heart and soul. In addition to this strong coalition as a starter, there are many members throughout the State who owe their positions—partially, at any rate—to the assistance they got from Woodruff, as chairman of the State committee during the campaign.

Littauer Aspires.

Lucius N. Littauer, former member of the House, has aspirations for the place, as has also Gen. Frank S. Black, but neither one of them would have a chance against Woodruff.

As the thing lines up now, Root is the only man who would stand a show of beating the State chairman. Herbert Parsons is for Root, but, as yet, William L. Ward, the national committee-man, has failed to declare for Root, and is said to be leaning to Woodruff. Altogether, the Woodruff following is convinced that the only way Root can win over their man is by Administration interference, and they are not certain he could do it with even that powerful ally.

That Root will not serve in the Taft Cabinet is now assured if he holds to the decision he has reached recently. Only within the last day or two he has sent to Judge Taft the message that, however much he regretted it, he had made up his mind that he could undertake no further Cabinet service. His message was that, even if he did not run for the Senate, he would not consider the Secretaryship of State for another term.

To Practice Law.

He intends to resume the practice of law in New York if he does not go to the Senate. Taft undoubtedly will do everything in

President-Elect Taft in Driving Snowstorm Today Dedicates Shaft To Prison Ship Martyrs Erected in Their Memory at Fort Greene

By JAMES HAY, Jr.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Snow, heavy and scurrying before the north wind, fell upon an immense American flag that covered a granite monument 20 feet high.

Slow and monotonous the voice of great canon on the parapet nearby thundered out the honor salute of thirteen guns, the echoes carrying across the river to the walls of Greater New York's buildings that towered gray as ghosts in the snowstorm.

William Howard Taft, President-elect of the United States, had just concluded his first speech since the election, his address at the unveiling of the Brooklyn monument to the Revolution martyrs, those 10,000 unknown dead who perished while prisoners of the British in the hull of the frigate Jersey, in New York harbor.

As the clamor of the last gun died, men on the summit of the monument loosed the cords that held the flag about it, and slowly the great veil, buffeted and flamed by the wind, sank to the ground, revealing the shaft that is to commemorate the deaths of men who died in the agony of disease and starvation without the hope of fame or the glamour of a country's praise.

Scene Is Appropriate.

No scene could have been more appropriate. Taft was the orator of the day. Taft is the man who has learned the lessons of war in the Philippines, who has fought the problems of disease that moved down American soldiers in the Philippines. He is the man

whose power to try to persuade Root to serve in the Cabinet. This was his dearest wish after he was elected, not only because of his opinion of Root's ability, but also because of his personal esteem and affection for him. He will use every inducement and persuasion possible to retain him, but Root was described as being utterly opposed to further service of this kind.

If he does not reach the Senate, the Government will lose his services altogether.

Gets Here Late.

Judge Taft arrived in Washington over the Pennsylvania railroad, about three-quarters of an hour late. He made the journey alone, but was met at the station by Chief Wilkie of the Secret Service and driven at once to the White House in one of the President's carriages. He will leave tonight at 11:50 o'clock over the Chesapeake and Ohio for Hot Springs.

Despite the late hour, President Roosevelt had remained waiting for the next President, but beyond a cordial exchange of greetings and conversation of a personal nature, there was no extended discussion.

Tomorrow, however, President Roosevelt and Judge Taft will spend the greater part of the day discussing a wide range of subjects. These will include the President's message to Con-

gress, some pending appointments, and the inaugural message of Mr. Taft.

Newberry's Successor.

Another subject to be taken up will be a successor to Truman H. Newberry, who, on December 1, will become Secretary of the Navy as a result of Secretary McCall's resignation, which will take effect on that date. It is understood that the President is reluctant to select a man for the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy for the few remaining months of his administration.

The appointment of such a man would necessarily mean that he would have to temporarily wind up his business affairs in much the same manner as a Cabinet officer who enters the Cabinet for a long term. The office is one of importance and for that reason the President is not willing to tender it for only a period of four months. After the conference with Judge Taft, however, it is believed that a man will be selected with a view not only to serve during the remainder of the Roosevelt Administration, but also to continue in the position after President Taft takes office.

CLEVELAND MEMORIAL.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Residents of Illinois have formed a Grover Cleveland Memorial Association and articles to form such a corporation will be filed with the secretary of state at Springfield. The association proposes to erect a suitable memorial to be presented to some municipality in the near future.

who for several years was the head of all this country's armies. And he had journeyed all the way from his resting place in Virginia to say his word of eulogy to those who had died, not under the fire of their foes, but before the slow enfilade of prison privation and unrehearsed disease.

He had sat bareheaded in the snowstorm during the prayer of the Rev. Dr. E. Parkes Cadman, who opened the ceremonies, and in his voice, as he spoke, there had been a fervor and a strength of feeling that held the breathless attention of the throng who heard him.

Beside him on the platform sat the governor of New York, the governor of New Jersey, the Secretary of War, officers of high rank in the army and navy, and men great in the political life of the State and the nation. Under the trees of Fort Greene Park, which commands a view of Brooklyn and Greater New York, thousands of soldiers were massed in solid ranks, while in the circular space before the speaker's stand there were crowded many thousands of men and women.

Overlooks the Spot.

The monument, for which the National Government, the State of New York, the city of New York, and the Prison Ship Martyrs' Monument Society gave money, is situated on one of the highest points in Brooklyn, overlooking the very spot where the prisoners were buried in groups of five and ten, as they died every day. It is of

plain granite, and towers 195 feet high, having at its summit a huge bronze funeral urn.

Judge Taft's speech told the story of the almost incredible sufferings of the men who had died in loathsome captivity, and concluded with a tribute to the valor of those who can fight and die for their country in the obscurity of the ranks without the hope of reward or favor.

His speech was followed by the unveiling, and then came the presentation of the monument to Governor Hughes, of New York, by Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War, on behalf of the National Government. After a brief speech of acceptance by Governor Hughes on behalf of the State of New York, Patrick F. McGowan, chairman of the board of aldermen, made a speech of acceptance on behalf of the city. Daniel F. Cohalan then spoke for the Tammany Society.

Goes Through Lane.

When Judge Taft went to the Brooklyn navy yard to take the tug which was to carry him to his train in Jersey City, he went through a lane formed by the military parade and the crowds who had been unable to get near enough to the stand to hear him. It was estimated that more than 50,000 people had assembled to hear and see him, and his trip to the navy yard was a continuous ovation.

Mr. Taft was introduced by Thomas Walsh, and was received with a storm of cheers. His address was in part as follows:

"We are met today to pay a nation's debt, long since realized, but most tardily provided for. The monument, which we dedicate, commemorates the sacrifice for their country of lives of the upward of ten thousand Americans, who were buried more than 125 years ago."

"They died because of the cruelty of their immediate custodians and the neglect of those who, higher in authority, were responsible for their detention. They were prisoners of King George III, captured in the war of the Revolution."

Harsh, Cruel Fate.

"Circumstances combined to make their fate harsh, cruel, and sordid. Their identity and personality have not been preserved, and we who assemble in grateful recollection of their patriotic self-sacrifice are compelled to refer to them as 'unknown dead.'"

"In the time of the revolution and in the days of these prison ships, the rights of the prisoners of war were by no means clearly defined, and the horrors to which those whose memory we celebrate today were subjected could find a parallel in other wars of the same period."

Exchange System.

"In the arrangements for the exchange of prisoners between General Washington and the British commanders, soldiers were exchanged for soldiers, private citizens, and sailors for sailors."

"There were a great many British

sailors captured by the Americans, and had these captives been turned over to the Congressional Government for detention, they would have constituted a source from which exchanges might have been regularly effected, and the men detained on the prison ships have been thus set at liberty. But the American privateersmen took no pains in this matter."

"They say, as is true, that the British authorities offered to exchange the prisoners detained in the prison hulks for British soldiers, held by the American forces in American prisons, and that this offer was declined. It was declined by Washington, first, on the ground that he had no authority over naval prisoners."

Justify Washington.

"We justify Washington in this conclusion, just as we justify Grant in refusing the exchange of prisoners at a time in August, 1864, when the sufferings at Andersonville were held up before him as the reason for making such exchange. But it was a critical moment in the history of the war, and he knew better than any one else how much of strength he was withholding from the rebel army by refusing to give back to them the men who would fill up their ranks from Northern prisons."

"What should be emphasized, however, is that the refusal of Washington and the American authorities to make the exchange proposed was not the slightest justification for the neglect and cruelty with which the prisoners of war, upon the prison hulks, were treated."

Bury Victims.

"Thousands and thousands of the victims were buried on the shores of Wallabout bay, not more than 500 yards from the ship."

"Efforts from time to time have been made to put into permanent form an expression of the gratitude of this Government, and its people, to those who suffered for their lives rather than to be unfaithful to their country's cause. The society of Tammany and the private association known as the Prison Ship Martyrs' Association, made these efforts, but not until now, by Governmental aid, has a suitable memorial been reared in memory of these heroes and martyrs."

Transfers to Tug.

Judge Taft arrived in Jersey City at 12:32 in the afternoon and was immediately transferred to a Government tug and landed at the Brooklyn navy yard, after a ride on the boat of forty minutes. He was met at the train in Jersey City by his brother, Henry Taft, Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and Stephen V. White, who has been the leader in the work of erecting the prison martyrs' monument.

At the navy yard he was met by Admirals Goodrich and Adams and a company of the New York militia. He went in a carriage to the Brooklyn Club for luncheon, at which there were present

Timothy L. Woodruff, Governor Hughes of New York, and his staff; Governor Fort, of New Jersey; Luke E. Wright, Secretary of War; Herman A. Metz, Hild B. Coler, Gen. Horatio King, and others.

Following the luncheon the President-elect and the luncheon guests went in carriages to Fort Greene Park, passing through the ranks of the big parade of soldiers and marines. There the exercises began immediately. Upon their conclusion Taft and his party returned to Jersey City, and, after a short wait, took the train for Washington.

Governor Fort went as far as Newark with Judge Taft, and Mr. Woodruff escorted him as far as Jersey City. Judge Taft today invited Frank H. Hitchcock to come down to Hot Springs. Mr. Hitchcock accepted the invitation and will go down on Tuesday for a ten days' stay. Mr. Hitchcock got on the Taft train at Newark, N. J., and rode as far as Brooklyn with the President-elect.

C. P. Taft Enters

Race For Senate

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 14.—It is definitely announced that Charles P. Taft is a candidate for the seat in the United States Senate now occupied by Joseph B. Foraker. During the last ten days, or since the defeat of Governor Harris, along with the defeat of a majority of the nominees for the Legislature who were known to be friendly toward Foraker, the question which has been uppermost in the minds of politicians throughout the State has been the probable mental attitude of the Cincinnati editor.

All hands were agreed that the decision rested absolutely with him and that no suggestion whatever was needed from Hot Springs, Va.

Question of His Willingness.

Owing to a disposition upon the part of some members elect of both branches of the new general assembly to favor Charles P. Taft without reference to pledges hitherto made, the all-important question has been whether Mr. Taft would permit his name to go before the Republican Legislature caucus to be held on the night of December 31. The information that settled this question reached Columbus late last night and was imparted to several different individuals this morning. Mr. Taft is a candidate for the Senate.

Leaders Get Positive Word.

About all the party leaders and managers in the capital city who were entitled to hear the news have been given the opportunity. The news came up from the sanctum of the Cincinnati editor in a manner befitting its significance, carefully conveyed hither by a trusted courier.

Not as rumor or with partial authenticity, as pronouncements are sometimes wafted when extreme caution must needs be exercised, but with positive assurance and emphasis.

NEW SCHEME FOUND TO BEAT RATE LAW

Forwarding Companies Are
Formed to Ship Freight
in Bulk.

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be determined at present. It is known that at the Interstate Commission offices there is a serious suspicion that an avenue to re-establishment of rebates, and perhaps worse forms of graft, was opened by this decision of the commission.

Practice in England.

The decision was not only innocent, but it was logical and reasonable. It was in line with the practice in most other countries. A railroad in England gives a lower rate per carload when 100 carloads are shipped than when one carload is shipped; likewise, a lower rate when 10,000 carloads are shipped than when 100 are moved. The rule prevails in most European countries.

If an express company will haul 10,000 pounds for \$50 and 20,000 pounds for \$75, why should not two shippers, having each 10,000 pounds, unite their bulks and save the \$25? It is so simple that nobody could disagree—certainly no friend of the shipper.

So the decision was rendered accordingly. These forwarding concerns are nominally independent, of course, but really subordinate to the railroads. The shipper, who patronizes the forwarding company, gets the benefits of the big quantity rates it is able to make. The business has to pay the expense of maintaining the carrier, and also the forwarding concern.

An Exact Parallel.

This again is an exact parallel to the English experience, in which the railroad companies have managed for many years to manipulate forwarding companies for the purpose of giving rebates, injuring competition, and generally demoralizing rate conditions.

The prospect of having such an element introduced in this country, with the sanction of a decision of the commission, is looked upon by shippers, as well as by many experts in interstate shipping, as serious. Yet the thing is going on; the forwarding concerns are being organized in all parts of the country, and business is only beginning to adapt itself to the new conditions.

BOSTON THIEF SURRENDERS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—A man who said that he was John F. Scanlon, of 14 Burton place, Boston, walked into the East Twenty-second street police station today and explained that he had robbed his employer, Abraham Gansin, helper of Boston, of \$1,800, and wanted to surrender himself. He was locked up at headquarters, and the Boston police were notified.



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